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NEW FORMS WILL DELAY STUDENT TAX RETURNS

TORONTO [CUP] — A foul-up by Revenue Canada will mean delays for university and college students filing their income tax forms this spring, and has left campus registrars across the country fuming.

The department has instituted a new form, the T22-02, for students wishing to receive their education deduction (\$50 for every month in which they were in full-time attendance at a post-secondary school.)

And, unlike previous years, when a student's word was accepted, Revenue Canada is requiring the institutions to fill out and issue the forms to each and every student.

But it won't have enough forms ready in time for some institutions to process them any way but manually. For large institutions like the University of Toronto, this could mean university staff would have to fill out some 27,500 forms.

Many larger institutions including the University of Toronto and Ryerson Polytechnical Institute had developed computer programs to print a modified version of the form (T22-02A). However, stocks of T22-02A are low, and the government will not have more available until mid-February or later.

But the University of Toronto's deadline for issuing the forms is February 1.

Ryerson has obtained 3,000 forms, but needs another 9,000. If these do not arrive in February as promised, the institute could be forced to use non-computerized forms, filling them out and certifying them manually.

Ryerson Finance Director Jack Richardson was worried about the strain this would place on the institute's already-reduced budget and staff. One employee joked, "We'd need a lot of pencils."

While the registrar's are fuming over the delays, they are questioning whether the forms are even necessary.

The directive for the new forms was originally issued in December, 1977. The result was general confusion, and some civil servants did not realize the forms existed.

A one-year moratorium was instituted, and the T22-02's were not required for 1978 returns. But the Revenue Canada officials say the forms are required by law and must be produced this year.

William Kent, University of Toronto registrar and president of the Association of Registrars of Universities and Colleges of

Canada, says the situation is "absolutely ridiculous".

He was trying to convince the government that the forms are not necessary.

"I've written a number of letters to the ministry and argued for the honour system. There's no reason for these forms. We weren't even consulted before they decided to institute them. There's no evidence that individuals were falsifying documents."

Kent contended that the honour system could be controlled by spot auditing of returning, which is already performed for most of the entered information.

Whether the forms are done manually or by computer, a considerable amount of extra work is involved. Many registrars have complained to Kent.

"These are times of budgetary constraints, and the government is just adding additional costs and bureaucracy."

Kent is still trying to convince Minister of National Revenue Tony Abbott to drop in the form: "I'm trying to get another one-year moratorium. Then we can sit down with the government and work this out. We have to cut down on the bureaucracy."

Ironically, Abbott also heads another ministry which staffs an expert on eliminating unnecessary paperwork.

Brock University registrar Peter Bartram calls the situation "a bureaucratic nightmare". He says 4 million T22-02 forms were printed by the government before any of the schools had even heard about them. "There is nobody in the universities system who can find a reason why these forms should be instituted. The government's basic assumption is that everybody's dishonest."

Bartram's own attempts to do something about the forms has been frustrated by the fact that two ministries are involved — Revenue Canada and the Ministry of Finance. "They just keep passing the buck back and forth."

Caught in all the red tape are the students. Those who elect to fill out the deduction themselves face the prospect of having their returns given back months later because, by law, a certified form for the educational deduction is required.



SGA Treasurer Jan Roejskjaer was one of the twenty-five entrants in the Lambda 500 last Monday. The event was won by Kevin Jack and Charlie Hamilton in the men's section and by Karen Silede and Sue Payeri in the women's grouping. As might be noticed, Mr. Roejskjaer disabled his mount in his race. The accident was apparently caused by a surplus of loose change in his right back pocket.

Ontario to merge education ministry with Universities

OTTAWA [CUP] — The Ontario government is considering following the lead of several other provinces in combining both post-secondary and basic education under one ministry.

But critics of the proposal warn it may lead to college and university concerns being ignored by government.

According to an Ontario government official, a merger of the Ministries of Education and Colleges and Universities is now under discussion. An official announcement is expected by the end of January.

The two ministries, both headed by Dr. Bette Stephenson, were joined under one minister as a temporary move in August.

Sally Barnes, press secretary for Premier William Davis, said that, when Stephenson was appointed minister of the departments, consolidation was already a consideration.

"The reason for doing this would be to give a more rationalized educational system. A merger would streamline the system, from the elementary school to university."

In the fall, the Council of Ontario Universities sent a letter to Stephenson protesting the proposed merger.

"Both ministries are very complicated, and it's impossible for one minister to deal with them properly," said COU executive director Edward Monahan.

If the merger occurs, Monahan said, "there's a good possibility universities' concerns and interests will be underplayed."

He said COU also opposed the merger because the demands of both ministries on one minister would be so great that the minister could not keep informed on important matters.

"The civil service will be assuming the duties and responsibilities that the minister should be handling."

Manitoba merged its Department of Education and Continuing Education last year, as part of a general reorganization of government. British Columbia, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland all have joint ministries.



While winter is Laurentian's unfavourite season, it certainly is picturesque. Contrary to popular belief, the above picture was not the faculty entry in the snow sculpture contest.

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Caravans unrealistic fun

by Karen McGibbon
and Joanne Mantha

Saturday night, January 27, we decided to venture into the wilds of the Iranian desert. To put it bluntly, we went to the City Centre to see James Michener's "Caravans". For us, the entertainment started before the movie.

It all began when we tried to buy our ticket. The cashier was too engrossed in counting her money to sell us each a ticket. She finally ended up selling us two. We then proceeded towards the cinema and, believe it or not, there was no usher to take our tickets. It seems that if you go to the early show, you can easily get in "gratis" since the ushers are somewhat late changing shifts. All you'll encounter are two plump, candy girls who only take responsibility for their own jobs. When a young lad wanted to know the exact show time, one of them promptly stated, "Don't complain to us! We just candy girl." Upon hearing this, we both choked on our drinks. So much for that entertainment. Now, we'd like to describe the short film that preceded the feature presentation.

Filmed in Spain in 1965, your typical California girl meets your typical, handsome, latin tour guide; they spend the

entire vacation holding hands and making goo-goo eyes at each other, but never getting right down to business. The story, of course, has a fairy tale ending. They get married and live happily ever after. After this comedy, it was difficult to get into the proper frame of mind for the movie "Caravans".

The story takes place in the mythical country of Kashkan in the late 40's. Michæl Sarrazin plays the part of Mark Miller, an American diplomat whose mission is to search for a U.S. senator's daughter, Ellen Jasper, played by Jennifer O'Neill. Being a free-spirited individual, she has not only left her country, her family and her arrogant husband (Colonel Nazrullah, played by Behrooz Vosooghi), but has also joined up with a caravan of nomads led by Zulfigar (alias Anthony Quinn).

The movie seemed to capture the essence of the Middle East in a way only Hollywood could portray. Comedy scenes such as the camel playing tag with the old man and parts of the sound track did tend to render the movie slightly unrealistic. The setting, however, compensated for this.

The acting was alright, but you certainly couldn't deem it

as an academy award performance. Needless to say, Anthony Quinn was his usual, superb self and, without him, the movie would have lacked considerably. It is interesting to note that his own son, Duncan Quinn, played the minor role of Moheb, Zulfigar's eldest son.

Jennifer O'Neill's performance was as much as could be expected for an ex-cover girl model. Her make-up man and hairdresser must have closely followed her throughout the

journey because, even after a fierce sand and rain storm, she still came out with an impeccable hairdo and a flawlessly made-up face.

Sarrazin, on the other hand, played his part well, considering the role's limitations. The only thing we could possibly add is that he was his usual, gorgeous-looking self and managed, at the same time, to pull off his own stunts.

All in all, the movie was very entertaining for those who enjoy adventure epics. For us, it was a pleasant form of escape-

ment and we thoroughly enjoyed it. We hope you do, too!



Disco ducks drop in droves

[ZNS-CUP] -- The widespread popularity of disco dancing is allegedly resulting in a rash of ailments which are disabling thousands of disco patrons.

A growing number of podiatrists have expressed concern about the possibility of permanent foot damage suffered by women who frequent discos. According to those foot specialists, many women run the risk of chronic foot problems because they insist on wearing platform shoes or spiked heels while dancing.

Other medical authorities have expressed concern about the possibility of hearing damage by disco-goers because of the excessive noise levels at many clubs. Disco DJ's as well

as patrons have suffered long-term hearing loss, an ailment widely referred to as "disco ear".

Now, some plastic surgeons claim their business is on the upswing because of an alleged fondness for cocaine among a sizeable minority of disco enthusiasts. Billboard magazine claims that a number of plastic surgeons are encountering cases of what might be called "disco

nose". Some coke sniffers are allegedly requiring plastic surgery to correct nasal problems caused by excessive use of the drug.

to crop up stems from the growing popularity of disco roller-skating. One roller rink owner in Ottawa recently found it necessary to spend \$2,500 on first aid equipment to treat cases of "disco butt", and other skating-related injuries.

SENATE NEWS

by Terry Knowles

Since this is Carnival week, after all, I'll try to keep this one short. Senate met last Thursday to consider the Curriculum Committee's recommendations on new courses, deleted or changed course descriptions, etc. As follows:

New courses are to be offered in Biology, Chemistry, English, History, Math (Computer Science), Native Studies, Philosophy, Social Work and Women's Studies.

Some modifications were made to the Physical Education programme: basic chemistry is now a requirement for first year and grade 13 physics may be soon; an extra 3 credits have been added to programme requirements and the students will be directed into "Streams" - coaching, outdoor education or physical and health education.

Laurentian will now offer an honours programme in Reli-

gious Studies, so a number of new courses were added there, too. The Department of Religious Studies says no new staff will be needed.

Requirements for a second degree were clarified, to be effective as of Intercession 1979, and a certificate of Legal Interpretation will be offered jointly by the TRAN department and the Law and Justice programme.

We also heard some criticism of the History department, which lists a large number of course "not offered in 1978/79". Suggestion: why doesn't the department produce its own list of "potential" courses and list in the calendar only those courses actually offered that year.

Total result: new full courses, 25; new half courses, 22; new activity courses, 2; full course deletions, 9; and half course deletions, 8.



Dr. H.B.M. Best,
Recteur,
Université Laurentienne,
Sudbury, Ontario

Monsieur Best,

Par la présente, l'Association des Etudiants franco-phones aimerait vous signaler la stérilité des négociations en ce qui concerne l'aménagement du nouvel Entre-Deux.

Malgré une série de cinq rencontres avec les administrateurs de l'Université Lauren-

tienne (qui semblait prévoir une solution dans un avenir rapproché), nous sommes restés sans aucune réponse officielle.

Il semblerait que la décision appartient à tout le monde et à personne en particulier.

Après cette série de frustrations accumulées depuis le 16 novembre 1978, pour la relocalisation d'un nouvel Entre-Deux, l'exécutif de l'A.E.F. aimerait recevoir de votre part,

une lettre nous disant qui doit prendre la décision et ainsi quel est l'échéance d'application.

Nous restons à votre entière disposition pour de nouvelles rencontres. Espérant le tout, avec une réponse dans les meilleurs délais.

Recevez, Monsieur Best, l'assurance de nos meilleurs sentiments.

Michel Le François
Vice-président de l'A.E.F.

Dear Editor:

Every coin has two sides and perhaps it is time to flip a certain coin, for Laurentian University to see things from a different angle.

Over the past few years, Lappas Brothers Catering Services have been attacked in this newspaper as something less than satisfactory operators in campus. We believe that our commentary showing their generosity and genuine concern should be presented to even the scales.

As a promoter of varsity soccer at Laurentian, Lappas Brothers have been a driving and enthusiastic force. In regards to press conferences and banquets, which are a necessity for all athletic departments to publicize and further their sports programs, Lappas Brothers provide Laurentian with excellent food, drink and ser-

vice.

A perfect example of this interest is the media's appreciation banquet held on January 19, 1979 on behalf of the Ontario's champion field hockey and soccer teams. Lappas charged Laurentian one half of his regular price per plate on the delicious meal and then to further exemplify their attitude, Paul Lappas was presented with

the soccer team's "Number One Fann" Award for his attendance and vocal support at Laurentian home games.

The Voyageurs, from athlete to administrator, would like to congratulate the Lappas Brothers and thank them for a service well done.

Sincerely
Sandra Knox
Director of Athletics



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LAMBDA PUBLICATIONS is the student-operated newspaper at Laurentian University in Sudbury, Ontario. While partially funded by the Students' General Association, LAMBDA is autonomous from other University organizations, both student and administration. LAMBDA is published weekly each Wednesday during the academic year, save holidays. 3,000 copies are printed and distributed on the Laurentian campus.

LAMBDA PUBLICATIONS is a member of the Canadian University Press. As such, it is democratically controlled by the staff (listed below). Staff meetings are held every Thursday afternoon at 5:00 p.m. in the LAMBDA office, Room G-1 Student Street. Membership in LAMBDA PUBLICATIONS is open to all members of the "Laurentian University community" and is contingent upon three published contributions during the publication year.

The opinions expressed in the copy of this journal is not necessarily the opinion of LAMBDA PUBLICATIONS. Letters and submissions must be double-spaced and should be typed. Author anonymity is available but all submissions must be signed and addressed. Letters over 250 words in length may be edited. Deadlines for all external submissions and advertising is the Friday before the Wednesday of publication. Submissions made personally to the LAMBDA office may be accepted up until 5:00 p.m. on the Monday prior to the Wednesday of publication. Advertising and other inquiries should be addressed to LAMBDA PUBLICATIONS, Laurentian University, Sudbury, Ontario, P3E 2C6, Phone 675-1151 ext. 653.

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What are the real levels of unemployment? What are the myths and what are the realities concerning the causes of unemployment? And what are the solutions? These questions will be examined in detail.

The Hidden Jobless

Parliament Hill was rocked by another minor scandal on September 26, 1978 when it was revealed that (UN)Employment Minister Bud Cullen had ordered regional officials to stop calculating their local unemployment rates because it was causing him and the government embarrassment. Those calculations, which show a higher unemployment rate than the figures released by Statistics Canada, are for internal use by the department, said Cullen, and are not for public consumption. And no wonder. For instance, the Statistics Canada report on unemployment in November listed 31,000 persons as unemployed in Newfoundland while, at the same time, there were 62,000 persons registered in Federal manpower centre in Newfoundland.

It's not surprising that the Federal Government is so anxious to cover up the real facts of Canada's disastrous unemployment situation. The government's "public" figures show unemployment running around 8.5 per cent and the number of unemployed at under one million. But another estimate, made by the NDP and the Canadian Labour Congress, (including the half million Canadians who, out of frustration, have given up looking for work), puts the unemployment rate at 13 per cent. A recent Statistics Canada report proves

often-repeated claims that the monthly report on the unemployed - also released by Statistics Canada - does not represent an accurate picture. The federal statistics-gathering agency said in its special report that in March (1978) 263,000 jobless people were not included in the official unemployment count. "Since these 263,000 people asserted not only that they wanted work but also that they were available for work, it is logical to infer that these people were also in a position to look for work had they chosen to do so," the special study said.

Even these figures don't capture the full scope of the problem. They exclude large sections of the population who are not presently working but who would be if jobs were available. These include:

- more than 300,000 people in various government sponsored programs;
- 125,000 on social assistance who would be employable if suitable childcare was provided;
- the over one million who are working part time. At least 163,000 of them would prefer full time jobs;
- native people on reservations, who are not included in the unemployment figures;
- the large number of workers, 55 years of age and older, who have been forced into early retirement because of the shortage of jobs;
- students who would prefer to work rather than attend school, if jobs were available.

Thus the total effects of unemployment on the working class are hard to measure. They are clouded by the government

definitions of "participation rate", of who is "employable", and who is "seeking work". The program director of Toronto's Metro Planning Council has argued that the true number of unemployed is 2 million - over twice the official figures. And unfortunately he seems to be correct.

Some people seem all too ready to put the blame for unemployment at the doors of the unemployed. A poll by Weekend magazine showed that sixty-four per cent of Canadians thought many of the unemployed didn't want to work, and 63 per cent felt UIC benefits were too generous. The responses to this survey show how widely accepted the various government rationales for unemployment have become. Despite the increasing layoffs and media stories on the real difficulties facing the unemployed, a disturbing number of people continue to believe joblessness could be overcome with greater determination, especially from the "lazy unemployed". This public confusion points out the ever-greater need for information and analysis that will challenge the government and its business-oriented attitudes, and will propose effective policies for fighting unemployment.

The Seven Deadly Myths

Myth #1: Aren't there lots of jobs that people could get if they are really interested in work, if they weren't just lazy and greedy?

Reality: There are job vacancies. Everybody has heard, at first or second hand, about some employer who has been advertising for workers without results. There is no question that such cases do exist. Before explaining why, the overwhelming fact must be stated: there are far more Canadians actively looking for work than there are jobs - any jobs - available.

Statistics Canada reported about 40 thousand full time openings in the first six months of 1978. In the same period between one and two million unemployed people were looking for work. In other words, there were only about three vacant jobs for every one hundred job seekers. Statistics Canada does not keep such data on job openings any longer - too embarrassing for the government.

What about those unfilled jobs? First of all they may be most unattractive jobs. According to Liberal cabinet minister, Robert Andras, "we found that unfilled jobs are mostly in those industries which are characterized by any one or more such factors as low wages, poor working conditions, few social amenities, poor supervising procedures, or an absence of decent living conditions." Secondly, many of the few remaining job openings available are for skilled workers. It is well known that highly skilled workers are not trained in Canada. Business and government have found it cheaper to

UNEMPLOYMENT

import these workers from other countries rather than train our own here. "The opportunity for high-level Canadians to get into a skilled trade is so non-existent", says a report to the federal government, "that the situation can be described as disgraceful."

So some jobs remain unfilled. But that is a side issue. The main point is that there are far more Canadians actively searching for jobs than there is work available. The vast majority of Canadians who are unemployed don't have jobs for the simple reason that there are none available to them.

Myth #2: Surely the main reason for the high unemployment is the high wages demanded by unions in Canada? Our high wage structure prices Canadian goods out of the world market.

Reality: By international standards, our labour costs are not changing unusually fast. In the period 1970-74, for example, our hourly compensation rose by 58 per cent while in countries such as Japan and West Germany they rose by 171 per cent and 128 per cent respectively. A survey prepared by the International Monetary Fund revealed that Canada had the second best record of industrialized countries in reducing its labour costs between 1973 and 1978. Canadian unit labour costs dropped 7.4 per cent over the five year period, while they rose in nine other countries.

But haven't our labour costs already surpassed that of American workers? Again this is false. According to the National City Bank of New York, total compensation-wages plus fringe benefits - is lower in Canada. Total average compensation in the U.S. was \$7.91 an hour in 1976 compared to \$7.05 in Canada. Converting the \$7.05 to American dollars, total compensation was \$6.29. That makes Canadian labour costs 20 per cent lower than the U.S. About 60 per cent of American organized workers have cost-of-living adjustments (COLA's) compared with about 25 to 30 per cent of organized Canadians. The immediate paycheck might be slightly higher for some Canadian workers but, in the manufacturing sector, benefit costs as a percentage of pay were almost twice as high in the United States as they were in Canada. Although, due to less advanced technology and machinery, output per employee in Canada is 13 per cent lower than in the U.S. - an improvement over the 30 per cent productivity difference in 1967 - the difference in compensation more than makes up for the lower Canadian output. A 1978 study by the U.S. Bureau of Labour Statistics also shows that the higher wage rate in the United States makes up for the productivity difference between Canada and the U.S.

Supposedly high wages have priced Canadian goods out of

the world market. But it is rather difficult to blame wages. In fact, in Canada, inflation has been greatest in those industries which are capital-intensive, not those using a great deal of labour. Total inflation for the years 1972-77 was 86.6 per cent, but inflation for labour-intensive industries was a great deal less - 39.7 per cent in appliances, 44.1 per cent in clothing, 51.4 per cent in furniture, and 23.1 per cent in tires. Meanwhile mortgage interest rose 114.5 per cent, gasoline 79.4 per cent, and home insurance 227.6 per cent.

This is not to say that wages



are entirely irrelevant in relation to Canadian unemployment. Of course, jobs have disappeared. Multi-national corporations are increasingly running away to the underdeveloped countries in order to exploit wage levels, as low as one-tenth the Canadian or American levels. A study by the Economist, a British magazine, estimates that in the 1980's, 100,000 automobile industry and related jobs will be lost in the U.S. due to very low wages in the Third World. Our wages per se are not the cause of our difficulties in this regard - unless one wants to cut them by 50 to 90 per cent!

Constantly business government and media commentators urge us to do this or that (tighten our belts, usually) to defeat our competitors abroad. They say: "Canada has got to be competitive" and they urge working people to make sacrifices to that end. The same thing goes on in France and Germany and Japan and America. People are told to make sacrifices to make their country competitive so that they can beat their competitors abroad. Supposing all the workers in the Western world responded to this amazing appeal. Suppose they all cut their wages, agreed to cuts in public spending, and tightened their belts. The result would be catastrophic: a world



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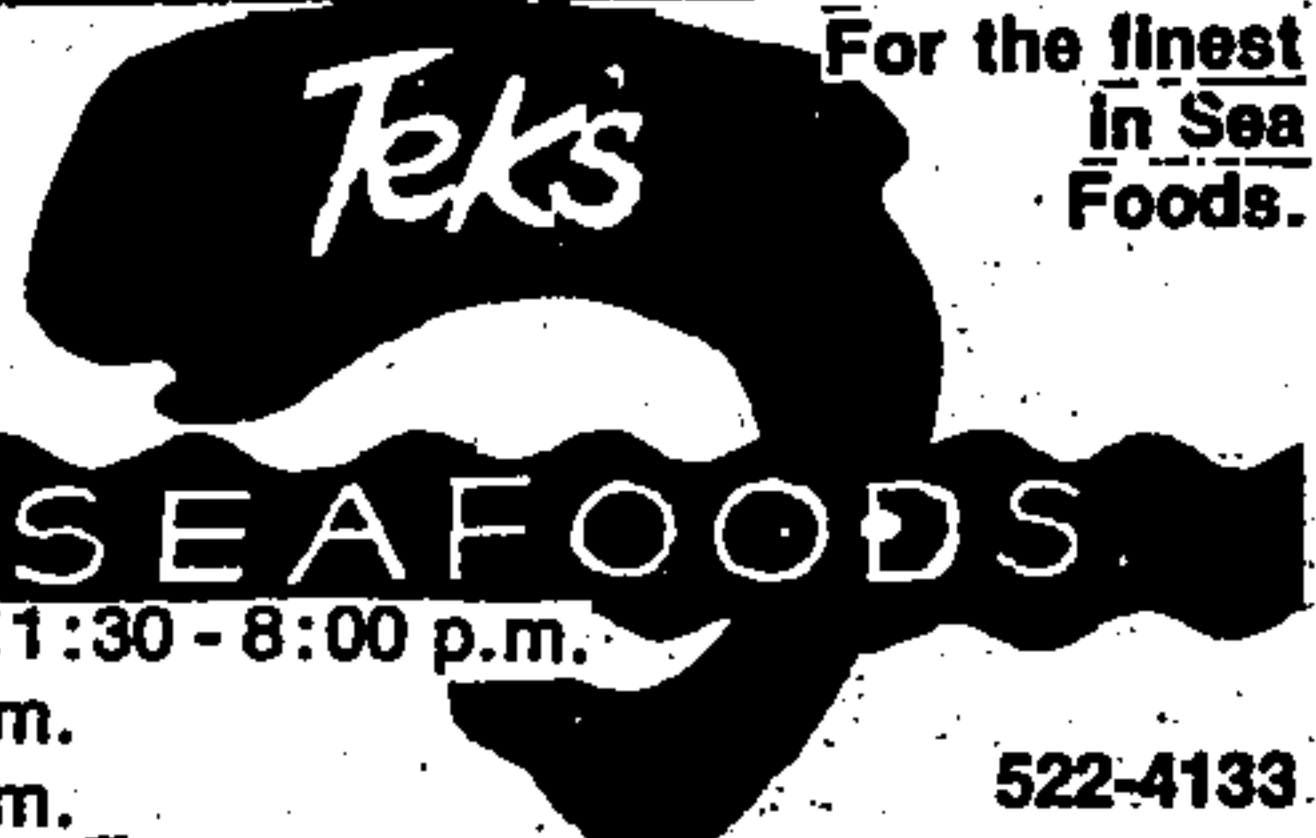
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slump in production and an immediate drop in living standards for everyone as they tried to beat each other at the belt-tightening game. Such a drop in wages would immediately cause a tremendous drop in consumption as people would not have the income to purchase products. Thus, instead of increasing production, such competitive practices would simply impoverish everyone as economic activity came to a halt.

Myth #3: But surely wages and taxes are the prime cause of inflation?

Reality: No. Rising costs of

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S, AND ONE WORRIED
HOUSE PAYMENTS,
LLS PILING UP AND
ONE HELLUVA COLD.
NO I AIN'T ASHAMED
OF BEING UNEMPLOYED...
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THE CHARLATAN

fuel, food and housing account for about sixty per cent of inflation. Canadians are becoming all too familiar with how the oil companies exploited the artificial energy crisis to create enormous profits. Wages were not a factor in the fantastic price hikes. In the face of skyrocketing food prices, the Alberta Federation of Labour has produced a study showing that increases in workers' wages contributed less than one-half of one per cent to the 17.9 per cent increase in the cost of food in 1977. The Centre for the Study of Inflation and Productivity, an offshoot of the Economic Council of Canada set up to monitor post-control wage and price increases, told the First Ministers' conference that part of the blame for "the rapid increase in food prices over the last year can be laid to soaring profits taken by food and beverage manufacturers. Indeed they found that profits per unit of output rose by 63 per cent between the first and third quarters of 1978. The story in housing is much the same. A federal-provincial study of the housing boom showed that the 15 largest development companies got back an average 35 cents before taxes for every dollar invested by shareholders in each year of the 1972-76 period. By comparison, the

average pre-tax return for all Canadian industries during the period was about 16 cents on the dollar. The average price of a house has increased 80 per cent in the last four years, the price of the lot has gone up 235 per cent. Here again it was not, as often claimed, workers' wages which were the source of this increase. There are many factors affecting the high price of land in Canada, chief of which is land speculation profit.

Corporations and their government representatives may also argue that high corporate taxes are eroding the competitiveness of business. The facts speak otherwise. Between 1970 and 1975 there was an increase in Canadian corporate profits of 131 per cent, from \$7.7 billion to \$17.8 billion. Over these years, in spite of this enormous growth in corporate profits, the corporate tax has declined somewhat. Instead of paying taxes at the official rate of 50 per cent, corporations, after their many exemptions, end up paying an effective average tax rate of 29 per cent. As a result of this continued cutting of the corporate tax rate and the permission of vast profits to go untaxed, the government has to turn more and more to individual income for revenue. At the federal level in 1961 the Personal Income Tax provided 30.5 per cent of revenue while the Corporation Tax provided 22.7 per cent. By 1976 the situation had changed such that the Personal Income Tax provided 43.5 per cent of Federal government revenues while the Corporation Tax accounted for only 15.7 per cent. In terms of just income tax, in 1951 corporations contributed 54 per cent of revenue - now, 30 per cent. Is it any wonder that John Rodrigues, NDP MP for Nickel Belt, remarked "Asking the Liberals to organize and be responsible for a just tax system is like putting Count Dracula in charge of the Red Cross blood bank."

Myth #4: Well, at least the workers' situation is improving. **Reality:** Not at all. Throughout Canada and the United States, large corporations are waging an offensive against workers and their unions. The purpose is simple: to increase profits.

So far, Big Business is winning the battle. In the first six months of 1978, collectively-bargaining wage settlements in Canada provided an average annual increase of 6.5 per cent. Meanwhile corporate profits are increasing at an annual rate of between 15 and 17 per cent. The government is actively helping business (as usual). Federal finance minister Jean Chretien recently told Canadian workers that they "must learn to take it on the chin". The federal and provincial governments are playing a front role in the drama. Their part is to hold wage increases in the public sector to less than two-thirds of

the increase in the cost of living. Public sector employees are the scapegoats as the government tries to lead the way in this business-government initiative of increasing profits at the direct expense of wages.

Meanwhile wage earners are having increasing difficulty in making ends meet. A stark picture was painted by the Toronto, Metro Social Planning Council in a 1978 study. They estimated that, in an urban area, a family of four needed an annual income of \$14,450 to maintain an adequate standard of living. Not many years ago, \$14,450 was the impossible dream for a wage earner but the ravages of inflation have made a mockery of that level of earning. It is even more disconcerting when you realize that the average industrial wage is \$13,500 - \$1,000 less than the "adequate" figure - and the minimum wage is less than half of \$14,450. Even the conservative Economic Council of Canada has admitted that a family of four is below the poverty line unless it is making \$12,000 a year. Of course, an increasing number of families have two income earners. But, after adding in child care costs, a great many of these families remain below an adequate standard of living.

Myth #5: Isn't the effect of unemployment highly exaggerated? After all only two-fifths of the unemployed are heads of families or single people living alone. Most of the unemployed are secondary workers, mainly women, who really don't need to work.

Reality: Some attribute high levels of unemployment to the increasing number of women who have entered the labour force, thereby supposedly taking jobs from men. But women have the same right as men to earn their own livings and to fulfill their personal aspirations. Those who suggest working women are somehow "secondary wage earners" are out of touch with a changing society in which women are often the effective breadwinners. Over 40 per cent of women workers are single, divorced or widowed. These women are supporting themselves, and often their families as well. Are these women "secondary earners"? Almost 60 per cent of working women are married, but does this mean their incomes are unnecessary. Hardly. In 1974, 50 per cent of married women working outside the home were married to men earning under \$8,000 per year. Without the second income - whether it be husband's or wife's - many Canadian families would find themselves facing poverty. Clifford Pilkey, president of the Ontario Federation of Labour, puts the issue in its proper perspective: "Layoffs so far account for 57 per cent of this year's unemployment, a figure that sweeps away federal and provincial government claims that our escalating unemployment is

caused by the entry of women and young people into the work force."

Women also suffer to a greater extent than men from government definitions of unemployment. Women in Canada make up 39 per cent of the total employed labour force but they make up 44 per cent of the officially acknowledged unemployed and 60 per cent of the "hidden" unemployed. The 1976 official figures show that the unemployment rate for women was 8.4 per cent; for men it was 6.4 per cent. The myth that women are "taking jobs from men" is a convenient excuse to avoid putting the blame on those responsible for unemployment - business and government.

Myth #6: O.K. But if you get a good education surely you will get a good job.

Reality: Not anymore. 605,000 secondary and post-secondary students are expected to enter the job market this year. Approximately 300,000 jobs have been created annually during the last 4 years. About 500,000 students are expected to graduate from university or college between now and 1986, while the demand for their skills is expected to produce only 155,000 new jobs. Thus over two-thirds of these highly educated young people will be either unemployed or underemployed.

The federal government has responded by waging war, not against unemployment itself, but against the unemployed. As the Prime Minister told a rally of university students:

"If you don't like it here.... then find another country...."

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people who live in the free market system have to take the risks that go along with it....My heart doesn't bleed for you in Toronto. Do you think the government should give you a blank cheque and guarantee you a job....the shortage of jobs.... means that there are too many of you."

Such arrogant comments are by no means reserved for university graduates. The government shows disdain for all the jobless. Young people in such regions as Cape Breton where there is no work should move to the cities to find a job instead of collecting unemployment insurance and "sucking their thumbs". Employment Minister Cullen told a Commons committee hearing. He was responding to New Democratic Party MP's who said jobs are so scarce in some regions that young people are being driven from their home towns. "Isn't that just too bloody bad," Mr. Cullen said, adding that he hopes they move all over the country and even outside the country to find employment. "I don't want to spoonfeed, to put a nipple in the mouth of the young people in this country" he said.

Among the most outrageous projects is that championed by federal cabinet minister Barney Danson. His scheme, with ominous similarities to the military-style work camps set up in the 1930's depression is a plan to send Canadian youth into out-of-the-way areas,

cont'd. on page 6


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FACULTÉ D'ÉDUCATION

FORMATION À L'ENSEIGNEMENT

PROGRAMME DU NIVEAU SECONDAIRE

Le programme du niveau secondaire de la
Formation à l'enseignement de l'Université
d'Ottawa habilite ses diplômés à enseigner
dans toutes les écoles secondaires de
l'Ontario.

Intéressé à en savoir plus?

Viens rencontrer un représentant de cette
école de formation pédagogique le jeudi

8 février à 14h à la salle de télévision de
la résidence du Collège universitaire.

by Orre

It was a little before 3:00 p.m. and the place was jammed. Standing at only, and in the corners at that. Every so often some paper cups would, sort of, drift through the air, between tables - a way of saying Hello to a friend in a crowded room. Nothing rowdy, just a nice buzz. The place was humming.

"How did you people get together", I asked Bob McNiven,

as I was sitting on the stage with the band during their break.

As it turned out, until a little over a year ago, it had been Derby, Saunders, and Street until Street decided to walk it and was replaced by Bob McNiven with Ron Stewart as an occasional fourth on mandolin, or whatever.

"Where are you from?", I asked next.

"Well", said Bob, "I am originally from Pennsylvania, although we moved to Welland some years ago. Wayne Derby and Chris Saunders are from down Ottawa way, and Ron Stewart...."

Just then a couple of L.U. students, with their eyeballs

kind of semi-floating, showed up and asked if the band would play "Fox on the Run" for them.

"Sorry", said Bob, "We don't play Bluegrass."

"No?", astonished.

"No", said Chris, "We play Country Rock."

Later, as I watched Wayne Derby lean over his bass, driving the rhythm, and hearing Bob McNiven's banjo, Chris Saunderson's guitar, and Ron Stewart's mandolin right in there, the name didn't matter. Nor was it important that Bob had gotten his start through Gospel Music, that Wayne had sung in Church choirs, and that Chris and Ron had had the support of musically inclined families.

It was good music, laying good feelings on anybody who cared to listen to it or to move with it.

Later still, after the music had stopped and most of the students had drifted off to classes? supper? studies? or....? the good feelings persisted and the limp bodies that remained looked quite peaceful and content.

As far as I am concerned, it was two out of two, and I am sure that by Friday night it will be five out of five.

The only other thing I would like to ask would be that Derby, Saunders, McNiven, and occasionally, Stewart "gong" the Gong Show on Thursday night and lay on the music at 8:00 p.m. sharp, because I will be there too.

STROKERS BOX

by The RAMMs

Everybody at U. of S. has been getting ready for Winter Carnival this past week. Perhaps the Stokers "A" Hockey Team had other things on their minds last Wednesday night when they played their last regular season hockey team against the Huntington Hawks, since they only came up with a 4-4 tie. Well, we'll still be rooting for you boys in the

SPAD Tournament which starts this Thursday.

Although many people took part in the festivities at the Carnival Divers Friday night, a large number of people still turned up to stuff themselves at our annual Pancake Brunch. For those of you who missed this delicious treat, don't despair for there will be another one this Saturday -- same place, same time.

Congratulations are in order to the Stokers "A" Ball Hockey Team for winning the Carnival Ball Hockey Tournament. Let's keep up this spirit for the rest of the week.

We hope to see everybody out at the Chug Contest on Thursday at 1 p.m. in the Great Hall. Let's show everyone that we are still the Chug Champions of Laurentian.

That's all for now.

Colts. Great moments in college life.

On September 8, Graham Gauntlett lit up a Colts. Paused. And reflected on the computer room-mate-match-up-slip that informed him he would be rooming with a C.J. Bright.

Colts. A great break.
Enjoy them anytime.

cont'd. from page 5

where they will work for the princely sum of \$1.00 a day. If they last ten months in the program, they are promised a bonus of \$1,000 to finance their future education.

And when "really active" the government re-defines "full employment" to mean a higher percentage of unemployed. For example the Ontario 1977-78 Budget defined full employment in terms of 5.3 per cent unemployed. This figure represented an increase from the "acceptable" level of unemployment for 1975 (4.5 per cent) and a much greater level of unemployment considered acceptable by the establishment-oriented Economic Council of Canada in the late 1940's, early 1959 and mid 1960's - 3 per cent. The term "normal unemployment" has come to replace full employment in the attempts to justify the fact that well over a million Canadians are unable to find work. An "easy" way of "solving" a difficult problem but of no consolation to the jobless!

Myth #7: But I've got a job. Unemployment doesn't affect me.

Reality: It sure does. Lost production from unemployment over the 1974-77 period has been estimated by economists at \$37 billion - a cost of over \$400 a year per Canadian. The business-oriented Conference Board of Canada reported that Canadians lost \$12 billion in incomes and output last year. That amounts to \$520 for every man, woman and child.

If there was little or no unemployment, the government could save over \$2 billion a year in unemployment insurance payments and generate about \$4 billion more in tax revenues. This means every Canadian family would have at least \$1,000 more a year in after-tax income if there was little or no unemployment!

We can afford to improve the standard of living of everyone (well, almost everyone), in our society. It's not that we're living beyond our means. The problem is that we're not making full use of our means.

SPORTS SCOREBOARD

by Doug Rose

Lady Vees are back on top of national rankings

The lady Vees basketballers didn't take long to restake their claim as the number one team in Canada. After losing two weeks ago to the University of Guelph and slipping to third in the national rankings, Laurentian came back this past weekend to thump the number one ranked University of Winnipeg Wesmen two games straight in exhibition play at the Ben Avery Gym.

This Saturday afternoon, the women travel to Winnipeg to try and sweep their three game series with the Wesmen. The game will be televised beginning at 2:00 p.m. EST on the full CBC Television Network.

On Friday night, the Vees came out strong and confident, opening up an early 19-10 lead, and never looked back. They

took the first game with a score of 80 to 62.

On Saturday evening, the teams seemed a lot more evenly matched, as the Vees managed a clutch, come-from-behind 52-46 victory over their Western rivals. For Laurentian, national team member Sylvia Sweeney had 60 points in the two nights, along with 21 rebounds. The big story in the series, however, was the play of Laurentian's "quarterback" Allison Towriss.

For two nights, Towriss was matched up against national team member Gail Winston and came up on top in both games. Winnipeg tried to zone press, but it was Towriss' incredible dribbling and passing performance, and her cool composure, that kept the Vees on top. Friday's 80-62 score was not

indicative of the play as Laurentian, although up by eight to twelve points most of the game, were never out of striking distance for Winnipeg. Besides Sweeney's 34 points, Towriss added 14 and Angie MacDonald notched 10 points for the Vees.

The Wesmen (Weswomen?) were without the services of Debbie Steele, their 6' 6" (Not a misprint!!!) centre, also a member of the national team, for both games. Although she will not play on Saturday against the Vees in Winnipeg, she will be able to play by the time the nationals roll around. Dori McPhail, the third girl from Winnipeg playing on Canada's national team, led the Wesmen in scoring with 13 points.

On Saturday night, it was not as easy for the Voyageurs as Winnipeg seemed to find themselves while the Vees left their shooting touch in the locker room. The Wesmen were leading 27-24 at the half and, at one point, were up 33-26 with the Vees looking like they might have to settle for a split.

Suddenly the girls caught fire and hit for an unbelievable 20 straight points as Laurentian took a 46-33 lead. The momentum then changed hands again as Winnipeg came back to within range, but Laurentian hung on to win 52-47 as time ran out.

Sweeney had 26 points for the Vees while Agnes Baker, who rebounded well in both games, scored 14 points and Jamie Mackie, coming off the bench to play good, aggressive ball in the series, added 8 points.

After their 1979 national television debut, the girls play host to Western on Feb. 10 in their last home game before the make their run at their sixth straight national title.



Vees goaltender Lou O'hara is one of the key factors in the hockey squad's success this year. He is particularly well-known for his imitation of a piece of plywood stuck in front of the net.

Hockey Vees dump "invincible" Blues

The Laurentian varsity hockey team made a bid for national ranking this past weekend by upending the nation's number two ranked powerhouse, University of Toronto Blues 6-4 at Varsity Arena in Toronto. All season long, the Vees have been quietly improving and, as the playoffs are about to begin, they are playing as a determined, disciplined team under sophomore coach Billy Harris.

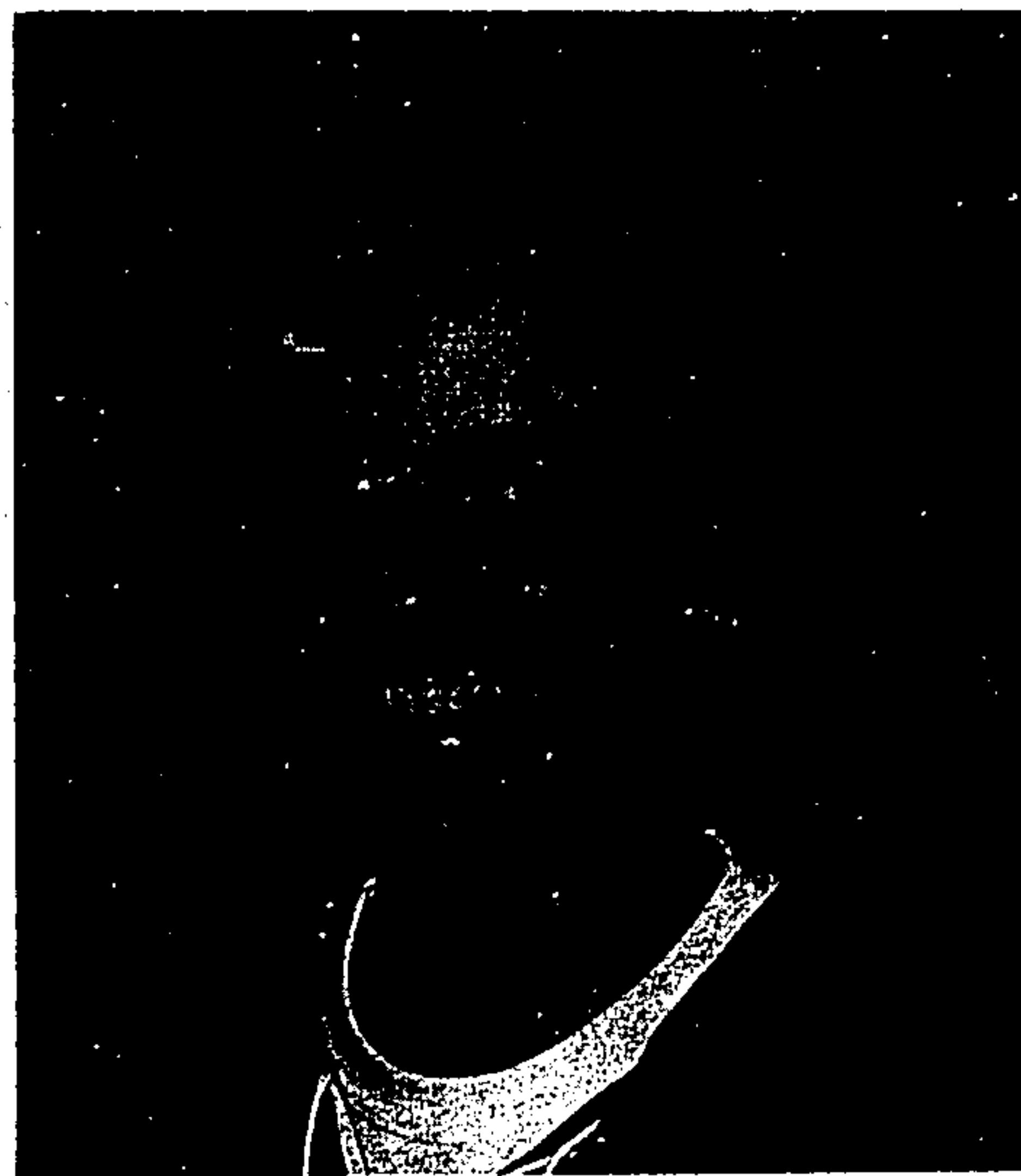
Steve Demarco and Lou Clements led the Vees' attack with a goal and two assists each while singles were notched by Grant McCaig, Charlie Hamilton, Bruce Hubbard and Tim Stortini. The U. of T. Blues, despite outshooting Laurentian 35-25 over the course of the game, came up against some superb goaltending by the Voyageurs' Lou O'hara and were continually turned aside.

The style of play which the Vees displayed in late season play is one of a promising champion. Laurentian's forechecking kept the Blues bottled

up in their own end consistently. Eventually, Toronto became frustrated, coughing up the puck inside their own blueline. The Vees frequently capitalized on these scoring chances.

The magic number for the Vees as far as clinching second place is concerned is one game. One victory against last place Ottawa or one York loss to Toronto or Queen's will give Laurentian home ice advantage in the Ontario quarter final playoffs. This home ice may not be that helpful, however, as the Vees will play host to the third place team (probably York) on Tuesday, February 20, right in the middle of Laurentian's "study" week. Hopefully, a few loyal fans will give up their ski trips to Banff or their sunshine trips to Florida in order to stay and support the Vees.

In any case, Laurentian plays an exhibition game this Friday night at 7:30 p.m. in Garson against an allstar team selected from the Northern Jr. "A" loop.



Allison Towriss came through with a superb performance for the ladies' basketball squad this past weekend. Her play helped place the Vees back on the top of the national rankings.

VOLLEYBALL DO OR DIE

This weekend the women's varsity volleyball team hosts the OWIAA Tier Two Eastern Sectionals featuring 5 teams from across Ontario. Ottawa, Carleton, Trent, Ryerson and our own Vees will battle to decide first place. Laurentian, presently in second place in the East and fifth overall in Tier 2, must win all 4 matches to make the playoffs. Having beaten Carleton, Trent and Ryerson previously, their biggest game will be Friday night at 8:30 against the University of Ottawa. On Saturday they play at 11:00 a.m., 1:00 p.m. and 3:00 p.m.

This past weekend, the girls travelled to tropical Kitchener-Waterloo to tangle with other

Ontario teams in the Tier 2 west. The Vees came up with one win in four matches, beating Wilfrid Laurier in three games and losing to Brock and U. of T. in three games and Windsor in two straight.

Throughout the weekend, all six starters were in the training room with nagging injuries, but the girls put up a dogged fight in all matches. Their tendency was to win the first game big, lose the second game badly, and then battle closely for the third. Coach Rob Perfect said he was "pleased with the girls efforts and play, including the way the bench came through."

The men's volleyball squad played its last two home games of the season this past weekend,

losing to York in both matches, thus eliminating themselves from post-season play. On Friday night, after a convincing 15-13 victory in the first game, Laurentian then blew 11-3 leads in two consecutive games to lose the next three games straight, 11-15, 13-5 and 14-16.

Despite being ousted from the playoffs, the Vees showed good determination on Saturday afternoon, despite coming up on the short end of the stick. This time, York was extended to 5 games before dumping the Voyageurs.

The men's last action of the year is this weekend in Toronto for two matches against Ryerson.

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Year of the Ram



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by Warren Lee
The Chinese Almanac (calendar) tells us that January 28th, 1979 heralds the start of the Lunar year of the Ram. After the Ram comes the Monkey, Cock, Dog, Pig, Rat, Ox, Tiger, Rabbit, Dragon, Snake and Horse, in that order, each reigning for one Lunar year in the 12-year cycle.

Legend has it that Buddha summoned all the beasts before him on one New Year — only

twelve animals turned up and to each of them, Buddha offered a year that was to bear its name. They accepted and, since that time, the years in the Lunar calendar have always run in the order in which the animals arrived (Rat first).

According to the traditions of Chinese astrology, people born in the Year of the Ram are artistic, elegant and charming, in addition to having a good nature and being both charita-

ble and generous. Those born under the sign of the Rabbit, Pig or Horse are reputed to make their best marriage partners, but Oxen and Dogs should be avoided.

The Ram is the sign of great writers and artists, a belief borne out by the fact that Dame Margot Fonteyn, Sir Malcom Sargent, Mick Jagger and Douglas Fairbanks are amongst those born in this year.

CALENDAR OF CULTURAL EVENTS

JANUARY — FEBRUARY

WED. 31	THURS. 1	FRI. 2	SAT. 3	SUN. 4	MON. 5	TUES. 6
Lectures for senior citizens. "19th Century Britain — Changes in constitutional government". — Frank Peake — 2 p.m. in Huntington College — Classroom 2	Conférences et discussions pour les retraités. — "Les idéologies au 19 ^e siècle" — André Girouard — 14h à l'Auditorium de U. de S.	OCAA Basketball — Laurentian at Ryerson — 8:15 p.m.	OWIAA Basketball — Laurentian (T.V. game) at Winnipeg.	Laurentian Film Society presents "The World of Apu" (India, 1959) School of Education Auditorium — 8 p.m.	Free Study Skills seminar — The Committee on Teaching and Learning. "How to manage your time". — Barbara Perticaro — 12:00 — 1:30 p.m. — A305	
Laurentian University and the Sudbury Theatre presents: "Les Canadiens" "Les Canadiens" is hockey, hockey, hockey! Rick Salutin's "Les Canadiens" is arousing and entertaining hockey drama. It is played on a stage of artificial ice, with the actors doing their roles on roller skates. The theatre becomes a hockey arena complete with an electric signboard and the traditional organ music — 8:00 p.m. — Fraser Auditorium — Tickets are on sale at the University Bookstore.	Circolo Culturale Laurentiano presents Piemonte E Valle D'Aosta — 7 p.m. to 8 p.m. — Arts Building, — Room C309	Voyageur Volleyball Ryerson vs Laurentian at Ryerson — 5:00 p.m.	Voyageur Volleyball — Ryerson vs Laurentian at Ryerson — 3:00 p.m.	Laurentian University Museum and Arts Centre presents "Sculpture in Canada" a lecture by Richard McIlveen — 2:00 p.m. — John St. off the Paris-Drinkwater overpass.		
	Laurentian University Museum and Arts Centre — Film series — "Lismar; Cubism; Binary Bit Patterns". — John St. off the Paris-Drinkwater overpass. — 1:15 — 1:45 p.m.		OWIAA — OCAA track and field - indoor Western Invitational			

Laurentian University Museum and Arts Centre — January 23 — February 11 — "La Sculpture de Yves Trudeau" — forty sculptures, maquettes and photos by a contemporary artist from Montreal who works on bronze, aluminum and acrylic.
— John St. off the Paris-Drinkwater overpass, Tuesdays and Fridays, 12:00 noon to 9:00 p.m., Other days, 12:00 noon to 5:00 p.m., Mornings by appointment, Telephone 675-1151, ext. 400.

Fitness Ontario en Forme — Fitness Ontario will be holding a fitness display in the Great Hall lobby, the dates of January 29, 30 and 31. Movies dealing with nutrition and fitness will be shown in the campus pub during lunch hours. Evening presentations will be held in the President's Dining Lounge from 7:00 p.m. — 8:00 p.m.

Send calendar insertions to J. Pilon in L-1129 or call 675-1151, extension 495.

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